

ALABAMA STATE INTELLIGENCER.

BY WILEY, M'GUIRE & HENRY.

TUSCALOOSA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1831.

VOLUME III.—NUMBER 18.

ORIGINAL HYMN FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Great Spirit, source of life and light,
Who spake creation into birth—
When Columbia's pole-star bright,
Pointed to this fair gem of earth.
Here, didst thou turn the Pilgrim's view,
When exiled from his native sod;
And bade him here, his faith renew,
And build an altar to his God!
Beneath the star-illumined dome,
Mid nature's bounties rich and fair—
'Twas here the Christian found a home,
A shrine for Gratitude and prayer!
No sculptured temples met his view—
No monuments of fame and art,
Free as the light his spirit drew,
Rose the pure incense of his heart.
The savage shout was on the air—
The red man's spear was at his breast—
But God! the Pilgrim's friend, was near,
To shield and succor the oppressed.
See, now, through Freedom's wide domain
Where the bold eagle plumes his wing!
Proud halls of learning crown the plain,
And domes of power and beauty spring.
The living oak, Columbia's pride,
Descends to guard our sea-bound shore—
While Echo, through her regions wide,
Responsive swells the cannon's roar.
Though Victory's notes still freight the gale,
The voice of peace is whispering near—
Her dove is cooing in the vale,
And pours her soft strain on the ear.
Source of all good! grateful to Thee
We consecrate this festive day—
Receive the offering of the Free!
The humble prayer, the votive lay.

On the Social Nature of Man.—By the original order and constitution of nature, men are so formed, that they stand in need of each other's help in order to make them comfortable and happy in the world. A mutual intercourse gradually opens their latent powers; and the extension of this intercourse is generally productive of new sources of pleasure and delight. Withdraw this intercourse, and what is man? "Let all the powers and elements of nature," says an illustrious philosopher, "conspire to serve and obey one man;—let the sun rise and set at his command;—the sea and the rivers roll as he pleases; and the earth furnish spontaneously whatever may be useful or agreeable to him;—he will still be miserable, till you give him some one person, at least, with whom he may share his happiness, and whose esteem and friendship he may enjoy."

Society then is the theatre on which our genius expands with freedom. It is essential to the origin of all our ideas of natural and of moral beauty. It is the prime mover of all our inventive powers. Every effort, beyond what is merely animal, has a reference to a community; and the solitary savage, who traverses the desert, is scarce raised so far by nature above other animals, as he is sunk by fortune beneath the standard of his own race.

The destitute condition of man as an animal, has been an usual topic of declamation among the learned; and this alone, according to some theories, is the foundation of social union and civil combinations.

After the population of the World, and the growth of arts, mutual alliances and mutual support became indeed essential in our divided system; and it is no wonder, if certain appearances in the civil era have been transferred, in imagination, to all preceding times. At first, however, it may be questioned, whether there reigned not such an independence in our economy, as is observable in other parts of the creation.

The arts of life, by enervating our coporeal powers, and multiplying the objects of desire, have annihilated personal independence, and formed an immense chain of connexions among collective bodies. Nor is it perhaps so much the call of necessity, or mutual wants, as a certain delight in their kind, congenial to all natures, which constitutes the fundamental principle of association and harmony throughout the whole circle of being. But man, it is pretended, by nature timid, runs to society for relief, and finds an asylum there. Nor is he singular in this. All animals, in the hour of danger, crowd together, and derive confidence and security from mutual aid.

Danger, however, it may be answered, far from suggesting a confederacy, tends in most cases to dissolve rather than to confirm the union. Secure from danger, animals herd together, and seem to discover a complacency towards their kind. Let but a single animal of a more rapacious form present himself to view, they instantly disperse. They derive no security from mutual aid, and rarely attempt to supply their weakness in detail, by their collective strength. This single animal is a match for thousands of a milder race.—The law of dominion, in the scale of life, is the strength of the individual merely, not the number of the tribe; and of all animals, man alone becomes considerable by the combination of his species.

In society, animals are rather more prone to timidity from the prevalence of the softer instincts. Those of the ravenous class, generally the most solitary, are accordingly the most courageous; and man, himself declines in courage, in proportion to the extent of his alliances;—not indeed in that species of it, which is the genuine offspring of magnanimity and heroic sentiment; but in that constitutional boldness and tenacity, which resides in our animal nature. Hence intrepidity is a predominant feature in the savage character. Hence the savage himself, separately bold and undaunted, when he acts in concert with his fellows, is found liable to panic from this public sympathy. And it is hence perhaps, according to the observations of a distinguished writer,* that the most signal victories, recorded in the annals of nations, have been uniformly obtained by the army of inferior number.

The progress of nations and of men, though

not exactly parallel, is found in many respects to correspond; and, in the interval from infancy to manhood, we may remark this gradual opening of the human faculties. First of all, those of sense appear, grow up spontaneously, or require but little culture. Next in order, the propensities of the heart, display their force; and a fellow-feeling with others unfolds itself gradually on the appearance of proper objects. Last in the train, the powers of the intellect begin to blossom, are reared up by culture, and demand an intercourse of minds.—*Alabama's Thoughts of Man.*

* Sir William Temple.
† History of America, v. l. p. 309.

The following singular Address to the Public, is copied from the Troy (N.Y.) Budget.

Among the varied events of social life, circumstances sometimes arise of so extraordinary a character as to justify a narration of them to the world at large. One of such a character must be the subject of this exposition.

On the 25th day of May last, by the dispensation of Divine Providence, one of my children, a lad of about nineteen years of age, was suddenly taken away by the hand of death.

He had been in health, as far as any thing is known, up to about 12 o'clock, on the day above mentioned. At that hour he was seized with alarming symptoms which defied all medical aid, and he expired about seven o'clock in the afternoon. He was buried the next day; and in the same evening a prayer meeting or conference meeting was held by certain members of the first Presbyterian Church in this city.

Dr Amatus Robbins, a member of said church, was present at the said meeting and made a prayer, in which he used the following, or similar language.

"O God! I see individuals in this house that have been under strong convictions, and have grieved away the HOLY SPIRIT, and are given up of God. For such, O God, we do not pray. But there are impenitent sinners in this house that are still within the reach of mercy. Save them, O God! save them from going down to hell—Do not in thine anger send them as suddenly down to hell, as thou didst the young man yesterday," &c. &c.

Within twenty-four hours after this language was used, I was informed of it through several sources, and in such a manner that I could not doubt the information. Need I say how my feelings were wounded? Can I describe the anguish which it carried to the feelings of my wife, the mother of my deceased son? It was enough to tear asunder the fibres of our hearts—it filled that cup of affliction, which we had been called upon so suddenly to partake of, full to overflowing. Where is the parent who would not be pained beyond the power of utterance, at the recital of such language; relating to his own child; and uttered with such cold, hyena ferocity, before a public audience; and all this ere the lifeless form of his child had become cold, or the peaceful sod of earth had rested upon his grave?

A few days since, in company with two gentlemen of this city, I called upon Dr Robbins, showed that part of his prayer, in writing, which is above quoted, and asked whether he used such language, and if so, whether the "young man" there alluded to was my son. He replied that a part of that language was used by him, and a part of it was not, although he might have said something very similar, and that when he spoke of the "young man" he did have the case of my son in his mind. I asked him if he thought such remarks in prayer were proper, or Christian-like, or justifiable? He replied by inquiring how I had been informed of this matter, and said if it was improper to use such expressions, how much more unkind and unfriendly must they be who inform me of them. I asked Dr R. if he had ever been acquainted with my son or with his character? He replied that he had never known him, even by sight, and was not acquainted with his character; but as he believed that all who died unreconciled to CHRIST, went down to hell, and as he had no evidence that my son had ever been so reconciled, he had made use of the language which had been imputed to him. I again asked him if he believed such language was proper, or productive of the peace and happiness of a community? He waived a direct answer by saying that his prayer was intended to benefit those who were at the meeting and heard it; and that he did not expect it would be repeated elsewhere. I put several further questions to him on the subject, to none of which did I receive any satisfactory reply.—He said he had no particular unkind feelings towards me or my family; that he spoke plainly when he prayed, and spoke the language of his heart, but as he and I did not agree in our opinions on religious subjects, it would be of no use for us to attempt to argue the question whether his language relating to my son was proper or correct, or not. As he was not disposed to make any other reply to my questions, I left him.

I now appeal to the public.—Is such conduct in society, between man and his fellow-man justifiable? Is it productive of good? Should it be tolerated by the public opinion? It is true that I do not agree with Dr Robbins on religious principles; but I differ from him no wider than he differs from me. For his opinions and those of the denomination to which he belongs, I have a due respect. I do not censure them nor him. But I cannot forbear to press this act of violence to my feelings and the feelings of my family, earnestly upon the attention of the community. And I leave it with that tribunal, from whose decision neither Dr Robbins nor myself can hope to appeal.

In conclusion, it is proper to remark that the denomination to which Dr R. belongs, so far as I have heard, do not sanction his language in this case; on the contrary, several of his brethren in religious matters have expressed to me their decided disapprobation of it.

WILLIAM KELSEY.
Troy, June 8, 1831.

From the Salem Gazette.
First Printing in the United States.—In the abridged history of the State of Maryland, given in the last No. of the American Quarterly Review, we notice the following statement: "There was at this time [1686] a printing press and a public printer; a circumstance peculiar to this colony [Maryland] at that early period."

The Reviewer is mistaken. There was "a printing press and a public printer" in Massachusetts, half a century earlier. In the year 1638, the Rev. Jesse Glover, a worthy and wealthy dissenting clergyman of England, whose services to the then infant colony were in the highest degree judicious and beneficial, procured a good printing apparatus, and engaged a printer to accompany it, in a ship bound to New-England. Mr Glover, with his family, embarked in the vessel, but unfortunately he did not live to reach the shores of this new world. There is a tradition that

this press was first landed at Ipswich, in this county, and set up there, but not used.

In the same year the colonists built an academy at Cambridge, and opened a printing house at that place. And in January 1639, at Cambridge, "printing was first performed in that part of North America which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Frozen Ocean." Maryland followed, at a long interval. Virginia, although the first British settlement in America, did not tolerate the art till many years after its introduction into Massachusetts. Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, in answer to the inquiries of the Lords of the Committee for the Colonies, in the year 1672, sixty-four years after the settlement of Virginia, says:—"I thank God, we have no FREE SCHOOLS nor PRINTING, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years. For learning has brought disobedience and seats, and heresy into the world; and printing has divulged them and libels against the government. God keep us from both!"

Cambridge was the place at which the rulers both of Church and State, in Massachusetts, then held their assemblies. This circumstance, probably, induced those who had the management of public affairs to fix the press there; and there it remained for sixty years, although under their control; as were other presses afterwards established in the colony; but for upwards of thirty years, printing was exclusively carried on in that town.

Theory of Malaria.

The better we understand the nature of noxious exhalations, the more likely are we, as a community, to apply the remedy for this evil. A few years ago appeared an able work on this important subject by Dr McCulloch, an eminent physician, whose opportunities of observation in a long course of extensive practice in India, had enabled him to embody many curious facts. The American Quarterly Review of December, 1828, and the Medico-Chirurgical Review for that year, both speak in high terms of this acceptable essay, considered peculiarly seasonable and interesting to our country.

Nothing can be more certain in cause and effect, than that an aerial poison emanates from the concurrence of heat, moisture and vegetable decomposition. In the country, we know it springs from the borders of streams and pools; but we are not practically convinced that the same causes will produce like effects in cities. Truly disagreeable would be this topic, did not its philosophy suggest the remedy.

As nature presents the antidote by the side of the poison, so in cities the means of information, and the powers of wealth, counteract the consequences of a dense population, if the inhabitants will.

The last of three theories of malaria (the 1st, that it is a poisonous odor, the 2d, that it is a poisonous gas, the 3d, that it is a poisonous animalcule), is best supported by the facts and phenomena, and its abhorrence to our sensibility and imagination may have a salutary effect in rousing the Hercules of public opinion to an effort to clear out a general nuisance from the city, so systematically and successfully, as to be for ever constantly done.

The book alluded to considers it to be a gas; but the writer in the Quarterly Review considers it, with better reason, animalcular.

He says:—"It is not a gas, for many of the ablest chemists have anxiously made experiments, in a variety of situations, on miasmatic air, expressly for the purpose of ascertaining this point; and the result has uniformly been, that the air examined contained no other constituent gas than the atmosphere usually contains."

It is conceded even by Dr McCulloch that none of the known gases are miasma. It is not carbonic acid gas, nor hydrophosphat, nor sulphuretted hydrogen, nor any other known gas. And if, on analysis, there were any residual gas, this point would not possibly have escaped an experienced analyst. In fact, many of the known properties of miasma are inconsistent with those of any gas. This is evident from the following considerations:

1st. Miasma are known to attach to solid substances, and clothes, and persons; this no gas ever does.

2d. It is capable of being wafted in moist air to considerable distances; but a gas would be diffused and lost in the air.

3d. It may be intercepted by trees—it is decomposed by the sun—there are varieties of this poison—a gauze veil prevents its effects—in some places it accumulates so as to render them uninhabitable; but a gas would be diffused and neutralized.

We conclude, then, that it is not a gas, but more likely to be an odor. But it cannot be only an odor, because miasma is not always perceptible to the sense of smell. It is attended, however, usually by effluvia; probably intended to guard and warn man away from the presence of the poison.

The arguments for its being animalcular are, that the times and seasons, the places, and circumstances where miasma abound, are the same as where insects abound; warm climate, warm weather, moist places and decaying vegetation invariably concur and produce both. Insects are of all sizes, from the largest down to those which the most powerful microscopes exhibit to our sight. Large or small, the laws of their production are the same;—thus insects, animalcules and miasma are connected in time, place and circumstances. Their identity, therefore, is the only explanation. We know that animalcules do exist in the water, in the air, in our food, and even in our bodies; sometimes without ill effects; but we also know that they generally form a part of disease.—Dr Paterson's experiments in 1820 proved this.

The facts collected by Dr McCulloch can be explained only on the animalcular theory. Miasmata are destroyed by chemical agents. The disinfecting gases, chlorine and nitrogen, destroy them, and would destroy all animal life, if administered in an adequate degree. Miasma attaches to solid substances.—It acts most powerfully near its source. It is capable of being wafted to great distances, particularly in a moist atmosphere; but it is impossible not to believe that a gas would be diffused through the air. It is a general law that gases diffuse themselves among each other; but insects may be wafted with all their inherent qualities to any distance, and exist until circumstances are no longer favorable to their existence. Thus the frost when it first comes, puts an immediate end to miasma in our southern states. How could this be if it were an odor or a gas? Indeed, they are destroyed by the intensity of the sun; and therefore love the shade and the evening, when they are more abundant and more dangerous.—Dr Rush, in 1793, was of opinion that there was little danger at noon day in Philadelphia of the then prevailing yellow fever.

A gauze veil or curtain is said to be a preventive. If it were a gas, this precaution would be unavailing; but miasma being animalcule, they do not pass through the gauze. Ladies should wear gauze veils in the evening, when walking in the streets. The difficulty of accounting for the occurrence of fever on high ground at miles distant from the shore of a stagnant water, vanishes on the supposition of an animalcular cause. But distance will diminish the proportion; and a small quantity or number may be coped with by the constitution, when a larger would be too powerful for it.

Not only then is distance not exempt, but the prevalence of the cause of miasma produces not only fevers of various degrees of intensity, but other disorders, these writers say, as dysentery, cholera, siccata, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and that train of nervous and bilious ill health, which make of life one long disease.

The Wilmington (Delaware) Free Press mentions that within the last six or seven weeks there have arrived at that port ten hundred and ninety-seven Irish, and one hundred and ten English emigrants; for each of which, one dollar was paid into the Treasury for the poor of Newcastle county.

Clear Matter of Fact.—Mother Hopkins told me, that she had heard Green's wife say, that John Harries' wife told her, that granny Hopkins heard the widow Basham say, that Capt. Week's wife told Col. Hopkins's wife believed, that old Miss Lamb reckoned, that Samuel Dunham's wife had told Spaulding's wife that she heard John Fink's wife say, that her mother told her, that Miss Jenks heard granny Cook say that it was a matter of fact.

From the New-York American.

The better we understand the nature of noxious exhalations, the more likely are we, as a community, to apply the remedy for this evil. A few years ago appeared an able work on this important subject by Dr McCulloch, an eminent physician, whose opportunities of observation in a long course of extensive practice in India, had enabled him to embody many curious facts. The American Quarterly Review of December, 1828, and the Medico-Chirurgical Review for that year, both speak in high terms of this acceptable essay, considered peculiarly seasonable and interesting to our country.

Nothing can be more certain in cause and effect, than that an aerial poison emanates from the concurrence of heat, moisture and vegetable decomposition. In the country, we know it springs from the borders of streams and pools; but we are not practically convinced that the same causes will produce like effects in cities. Truly disagreeable would be this topic, did not its philosophy suggest the remedy.

As nature presents the antidote by the side of the poison, so in cities the means of information, and the powers of wealth, counteract the consequences of a dense population, if the inhabitants will.

The last of three theories of malaria (the 1st, that it is a poisonous odor, the 2d, that it is a poisonous gas, the 3d, that it is a poisonous animalcule), is best supported by the facts and phenomena, and its abhorrence to our sensibility and imagination may have a salutary effect in rousing the Hercules of public opinion to an effort to clear out a general nuisance from the city, so systematically and successfully, as to be for ever constantly done.

The book alluded to considers it to be a gas; but the writer in the Quarterly Review considers it, with better reason, animalcular.

He says:—"It is not a gas, for many of the ablest chemists have anxiously made experiments, in a variety of situations, on miasmatic air, expressly for the purpose of ascertaining this point; and the result has uniformly been, that the air examined contained no other constituent gas than the atmosphere usually contains."

It is conceded even by Dr McCulloch that none of the known gases are miasma. It is not carbonic acid gas, nor hydrophosphat, nor sulphuretted hydrogen, nor any other known gas. And if, on analysis, there were any residual gas, this point would not possibly have escaped an experienced analyst. In fact, many of the known properties of miasma are inconsistent with those of any gas. This is evident from the following considerations:

1st. Miasma are known to attach to solid substances, and clothes, and persons; this no gas ever does.

2d. It is capable of being wafted in moist air to considerable distances; but a gas would be diffused and lost in the air.

3d. It may be intercepted by trees—it is decomposed by the sun—there are varieties of this poison—a gauze veil prevents its effects—in some places it accumulates so as to render them uninhabitable; but a gas would be diffused and neutralized.

We conclude, then, that it is not a gas, but more likely to be an odor. But it cannot be only an odor, because miasma is not always perceptible to the sense of smell. It is attended, however, usually by effluvia; probably intended to guard and warn man away from the presence of the poison.

The arguments for its being animalcular are, that the times and seasons, the places, and circumstances where miasma abound, are the same as where insects abound; warm climate, warm weather, moist places and decaying vegetation invariably concur and produce both. Insects are of all sizes, from the largest down to those which the most powerful microscopes exhibit to our sight. Large or small, the laws of their production are the same;—thus insects, animalcules and miasma are connected in time, place and circumstances. Their identity, therefore, is the only explanation. We know that animalcules do exist in the water, in the air, in our food, and even in our bodies; sometimes without ill effects; but we also know that they generally form a part of disease.—Dr Paterson's experiments in 1820 proved this.

The facts collected by Dr McCulloch can be explained only on the animalcular theory. Miasmata are destroyed by chemical agents. The disinfecting gases, chlorine and nitrogen, destroy them, and would destroy all animal life, if administered in an adequate degree. Miasma attaches to solid substances.—It acts most powerfully near its source. It is capable of being wafted to great distances, particularly in a moist atmosphere; but it is impossible not to believe that a gas would be diffused through the air. It is a general law that gases diffuse themselves among each other; but insects may be wafted with all their inherent qualities to any distance, and exist until circumstances are no longer favorable to their existence. Thus the frost when it first comes, puts an immediate end to miasma in our southern states. How could this be if it were an odor or a gas? Indeed, they are destroyed by the intensity of the sun; and therefore love the shade and the evening, when they are more abundant and more dangerous.—Dr Rush, in 1793, was of opinion that there was little danger at noon day in Philadelphia of the then prevailing yellow fever.

A gauze veil or curtain is said to be a preventive. If it were a gas, this precaution would be unavailing; but miasma being animalcule, they do not pass through the gauze. Ladies should wear gauze veils in the evening, when walking in the streets. The difficulty of accounting for the occurrence of fever on high ground at miles distant from the shore of a stagnant water, vanishes on the supposition of an animalcular cause. But distance will diminish the proportion; and a small quantity or number may be coped with by the constitution, when a larger would be too powerful for it.

Not only then is distance not exempt, but the prevalence of the cause of miasma produces not only fevers of various degrees of intensity, but other disorders, these writers say, as dysentery, cholera, siccata, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and that train of nervous and bilious ill health, which make of life one long disease.

The Wilmington (Delaware) Free Press mentions that within the last six or seven weeks there have arrived at that port ten hundred and ninety-seven Irish, and one hundred and ten English emigrants; for each of which, one dollar was paid into the Treasury for the poor of Newcastle county.

Clear Matter of Fact.—Mother Hopkins told me, that she had heard Green's wife say, that John Harries' wife told her, that granny Hopkins heard the widow Basham say, that Capt. Week's wife told Col. Hopkins's wife believed, that old Miss Lamb reckoned, that Samuel Dunham's wife had told Spaulding's wife that she heard John Fink's wife say, that her mother told her, that Miss Jenks heard granny Cook say that it was a matter of fact.

From the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1831.
SIR: I received your letter of the 21st, at 9 o'clock on the 23d, through the City Post-Office, charging several officers of the Government with a conspiracy to assassinate you. They were immediately furnished by me with a copy of your letter; and I herewith enclose, for your information, copies of the replies which they have given, denying the charges preferred against them by you. A copy of my letter is also enclosed.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) ANDREW JACKSON.
S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

P. S. I would have preferred that this matter should have been examined into, face to face, and for that purpose sent my messenger for you, but was informed you had left the City at 4 o'clock, A. M. A. J.

NEW-HOPE, June 30th, 1831.
The President of the U. S.

SIR: I had the honor to receive, by way of Doylestown, your letter of the 23d inst. with the enclosures, viz: copies of a circular letter from you to the acting Secretary of War, Treasurer of the United States, Register and Second Auditor of the Treasury, and of their respective answers—the copy of your circular being in print; the others I had also seen in the newspapers some days before your letter reached me.

In your letter to me above referred to, you speak of my having charged several officers of the government with a conspiracy, and state that they have denied the charges preferred against them by me. I must be permitted to say, that I have not charged those officers with any specific offences in the form suggested by you. I have stated that the late Secretary of War and acting Secretary of War were lying in wait for the purpose of making an assault upon my way to the office, as believed, with an intent to assassinate. I also stated that a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, and the rooms of the Treasurer and Register were alternately occupied by them as places of rendezvous while so employed. I further stated that the Treasurer, Register and Second Auditor were in their company. I also stated that the principal persons thus engaged, viz: Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited force, threatened an assault on the dwelling I resided in, the same night, until a late hour, and I now state that this threatening was continued until a late hour on the following night. The officers who have denied the charge as framed by you, admit having been in company with Mr Eaton during the time referred to, but they deny having been in his company the whole time; this was never intended to have been alleged by me.—The admissions, equivocations, and palpable reservations in their letters, are abundant proof of all the material facts alleged by me, so far as they are concerned; but if any doubt remains it should be observed that my letter of the 21st was addressed to you especially as Chief Magistrate of the District of Columbia, in which capacity your power must be ample to direct the proper officer of the Government to institute a legal investigation of this transaction, before a tribunal having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses. Whenever this shall be done, I will, without delay, return to the seat of government, and render all the aid in my power to such officer in the discharge of his duty. It must, however, be distinctly understood, that the investigation shall begin with the principals, and before I furnish a list of the witnesses, that an assurance of protection shall be given to those who hold offices that they shall suffer no injury in consequence of giving testimony. This has become necessary by reason of the declaration of Mr Evans, the brother-in-law of Mr Eaton, that the "President would turn every clerk out of office who took my part in this business," and of other facts which have since come to my knowledge. Although I do not assume that this declaration was authorized by you, yet it is indispensable to justice, that no apprehension of the nature should rest on the minds of the witnesses. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obt. servt., S. D. INGHAM.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1831.
SIR: The President, on his return to-day, from the Rip Raps, has received your letter of the 30th ult. In reply to your renewed call upon him, "as Chief Magistrate of the District of Columbia," I am directed to inform you, that he does not consider the fact of certain officers, "having been in company with Maj. Eaton," during office hours, and in their offices, where it is their duty to be, and where every individual has a right to go, as supporting the charge that those officers were used "as places of rendezvous" by a party lying in wait to assassinate you; nor as constituting probable cause" to justify the arrest of citizens of fair character, all solemnly denying your imputations, to arraignment before a court of criminal jurisdiction; That if "a legal investigation of this transaction before a tribunal having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses" be, by you, deemed necessary, he assures you of adequate protection in the City of Washington, where you have the right, as prosecutor before the grand jury, to present the supposed offenders, or to summon them before any magistrate of the District: Also, that "an assurance of protection shall be given to those who hold offices, that they shall suffer no injury in consequence of giving testimony;" an assurance, however, not to be construed as affording impunity for any misconduct which the investigation may unfold.

The President directs me to inform you, also, that should any persons connected with the Government be found implicated in having formed part of "a recruited force," to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincts of the Departments, or elsewhere within the District of Columbia; or in having armed and associated together, to the disturbance and alarm of its peaceful citizens, he will feel it his duty, in addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offenders from the public service. He directs me further, Sir, and in conclusion, to state that, from the inquiry he has made, your charges to that effect against the Acting Secretary of War, and others, do not appear to be founded in fact; and that he cannot but ascribe them to a reliance on false statements or vague surmises, or to the workings of an over-excited imagination. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM, Esq.
Doylestown, Bucks County, Penn.

We understand that a short time before his death, Col. Monroe placed the whole management of his affairs in the hands of his son-in-law Samuel S. Governor, Esq., to whose sole disposition he also has entrusted all his valuable papers—among them many of the most interesting character.—*Mer. Ad.*

Clear Matter of Fact.—Mother Hopkins told me, that she had heard Green's wife say, that John Harries' wife told her, that granny Hopkins heard the widow Basham say, that Capt. Week's wife told Col. Hopkins's wife believed, that old Miss Lamb reckoned, that Samuel Dunham's wife had told Spaulding's wife that she heard John Fink's wife say, that her mother told her, that Miss Jenks heard granny Cook say that it was a matter of fact.

The President directs me to inform you, also, that should any persons connected with the Government be found implicated in having formed part of "a recruited force," to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincts of the Departments, or elsewhere within the District of Columbia; or in having armed and associated together, to the disturbance and alarm of its peaceful citizens, he will feel it his duty, in addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offenders from the public service. He directs me further, Sir, and in conclusion, to state that, from the inquiry he has made, your charges to that effect against the Acting Secretary of War, and others, do not appear to be founded in fact; and that he cannot but ascribe them to a reliance on false statements or vague surmises, or to the workings of an over-excited imagination. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM, Esq.
Doylestown, Bucks County, Penn.

We understand that a short time before his death, Col. Monroe placed the whole management of his affairs in the hands of his son-in-law Samuel S. Governor, Esq., to whose sole disposition he also has entrusted all his valuable papers—among them many of the most interesting character.—*Mer. Ad.*

Clear Matter of Fact.—Mother Hopkins told me, that she had heard Green's wife say, that John Harries' wife told her, that granny Hopkins heard the widow Basham say, that Capt. Week's wife told Col. Hopkins's wife believed, that old Miss Lamb reckoned, that Samuel Dunham's wife had told Spaulding's wife that she heard John Fink's wife say, that her mother told her, that Miss Jenks heard granny Cook say that it was a matter of fact.

Clear Matter of Fact.—Mother Hopkins told me, that she had heard Green's wife say, that John Harries' wife told her, that granny Hopkins heard the widow Basham say, that Capt. Week's wife told Col. Hopkins's wife believed, that old Miss Lamb reckoned, that Samuel Dunham's wife had told Spaulding's wife that she heard John Fink's wife say, that her mother told her, that Miss Jenks heard granny Cook say that it was a matter of fact.

REMINISCENCE.

"I saw her in childhood,
A bright gentle thing,
Like the dawn of the morning,
Or dews of the spring:
The blossoms and birds
Were her playmates all day,
Herself as attractive
And artless as they.
I met her again—
A fair girl of eighteen—
Fresh gliding with graces,
Of mind, and of mien,
Her speech was all music;
Like moonlight she shone;
The envy of many;
The glory of one.
Years, years floated over—
I stood at her feet,
The bud had grown blossom;
The blossom was fruit.
A dignified mother
Her infant she bore,
And look'd more engaging
Than ever before.
I saw her once more—
'Twas the day that she died!
Heaven's light was around her,
And Faith at her side!
No wishes to move her,
No fears to appal;
O, then I felt, then,
She was fairest of all!" C. J.

A battle of Ants.—A correspondent of the Magazine of Natural History writes the following communication:—"I was walking in the garden before breakfast, when my attention was attracted by an unusual assembly in the gravel walk; the species, I believe, was that of which Huber, in his 'History of Ants,' has given a representation, and is called by him 'Formica fusca.' On a closer examination I found they were fighting; they were collected in groups of forty or fifty, running rapidly about, then stopping and pulling each other with their mandibles. The field of battle did not extend over a surface of more than three feet square, and there were probably five or six groups, all eagerly contending with each other. After watching them with much attention for about half an hour, I was called to breakfast; and on returning, after the lapse of twenty minutes, the battle was still raging. How long the conflict lasted I am unable to say; for when I first saw them they evidently had been some time engaged in their deadly game, and I was compelled to leave them before the battle was over; I, however, visited the spot again, about 1 o'clock and they were busily employed in removing their slain comrades. I counted about thirty dead ants on the field, more, probably had fallen, as doubtless many had been removed before my return. In one small spot, of no more than an inch square, seven dead ants were extended.—Their courage is very extraordinary; for in several instances, with such fury and obstinacy had these little warriors contended, that two might be perceived locked in each other's embraces, having died in this their last mortal struggle."

Newspapers.—If the people of the United States do not become the most enlightened upon the face of the earth, it will be their own fault. Scarcely a week passes without the establishment in some of our cities, towns, or villages, of one or more of those cheap vehicles of religious, political, scientific and literary information, called newspapers. They are so varied in their character and so multifarious in their contents, that let a man entertain what opinion he may in politics, religion or morals, he will find no difficulty in procuring a paper which will agree with him in sentiment. There are Clay and Jackson papers, Van Buren and Calhoun, Masonic and Anti-Masonic, Christian and Anti-Christian; and should Mr Rush succeed in producing the effect he evidently wishes, by his Anti-Masonic letter, we will soon have Rush Letters in abundance. Besides these, we have a great variety of literary periodicals from the sumptuously decorated annual, to the more humble, but more useful, and therefore, more valuable magazine. The people ought to be grateful to the disinterested founders of these numerous means of information, and should manifest their gratitude by voluntary going forward and increasing their respective subscription lists—our own among the number.—*Nashville Herald.*

A Hogsty Disgraced.—The following anecdote is extracted from an address delivered before the temperance society in Bristol, Connecticut:—"A certain person whose relative gave me the information, returning home one evening intoxicated, mistook his hogsty for his dwelling house, and in attempting to enter it, a little error in calculating the comparative height of the door-sill and his toes, caused him to make a speedy fall at full length within. Instantly relieved from the burden of carrying his head highest, he gave himself up to the full enjoyment of drunken inaction. Startled